

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VII. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 2, 1892. No. 49.

[Published at the Marine-Hospital Bureau in accordance with act of Congress of April 29, 1878.]

UNITED STATES.

The following circular has been issued:

Circular.—Entry of vessels carrying immigrants.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 16, 1892.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The Department has received authentic assurance that the danger of cholera infection still exists, and that the measures of precaution which have been heretofore observed can not be materially relaxed without imperiling the public safety. In order that the provisions of its circular, No. 150, of September 1, 1892, shall be uniformly applied, officers having supervision over the arrival of vessels are instructed as follows:

1. The Department adheres to its construction of the term "immigrants" as used in Circular No. 150, and holds that any person who arrives from his home in a foreign country with the intention of making a permanent settlement here is an immigrant within the terms of said circular.

2. Experience has demonstrated that the principal danger of infection through immigration arises from passengers brought over in the steerage. The crowding of immigrants to the extreme limits of the steerage accommodations of many of the ships, the considerable quantity and the character of their baggage and personal effects, and the consequent difficulty of maintaining those conditions of cleanliness and ventilation which are demanded by sanitary laws, are among the causes which create special danger of infection from the class of immigrants referred to. These perils do not arise from the transportation of passengers in the cabin, and the Department finds no occasion to interfere with the landing of the latter after they have passed the inspection of local health authorities.

3. The objections to the unrestricted admission of steerage immigrants do not apply to vessels in which the steerage is occupied by the limited number of citizens and residents of the United States and their families who are likely to avail themselves of the cheaper fares afforded by steerage tickets in returning to this country.

4. No vessel bringing foreign immigrants in the steerage will be relieved from the restrictions contained in Circular No. 150. Vessels bringing no such steerage passengers, but having immigrants on board as cabin passengers, will not be refused entry after having passed the

local quarantine, but will be subject to the regulations contained in the following instructions addressed to the Commissioner of Immigration on September 24 last :

"It is represented that you have informed steamship companies that you will require personal examination of all cabin passengers by a surgeon, boarding officer, and registry clerks. This is not deemed necessary, and it is probable that you are misunderstood. A cursory examination of the cabin passengers, as they pass experienced officers on leaving the ship, will be sufficient. You will only detain for examination such foreigners as you have reason to believe, from such examination or from the passenger list, are removing to this country for a permanent residence. A record examination of all cabin passengers is not contemplated by any instructions of the Department."

The inspection thus provided for is enforced because the Department has information which shows that persons of the prohibited classes, notably contract laborers, have been found to arrive in the cabin, in attempted evasion of the law. All immigrants coming as cabin passengers will be compelled to undergo the required examination, which is also desirable in order to insure the collection of the head tax on passengers not citizens of the United States.

This examination does not necessarily entail any detention of the vessel, as it will be made during the landing of the passengers, but all immigrants will be subjected to such further restraint and disinfection as the Commissioner of Immigration may consider requisite, and any baggage which shall appear to have been insufficiently disinfected shall, before delivery, be disinfected at the expense of the consignees of the vessel.

This circular, so far as it modifies any instructions previously issued, will be applied to all vessels sailing from foreign ports after this date.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

Circular.—Disinfection of immigrants' baggage and effects.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 18, 1892.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs :

The Department has been advised by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service that cholera infection is liable to be communicated by personal and household effects which do not arrive with the owners but are consigned to them from abroad. These effects are sometimes intended for transportation to interior ports and for examination thereat. The following instructions will be observed by all customs officers having supervision of such importations.

Whenever personal baggage or household effects which do not accompany the owner arrive at any customs port from a country in which cholera has existed at any time during the present calendar year, such baggage and effects shall, before delivery for transportation or otherwise, be subjected to a process of disinfection according to one of the following methods, as prescribed in Synopsis 12754 :

1. Exposure for not less than one hour to steam of a temperature of not less than 212° and not more than 239° F.
2. Exposure for not less than six hours to sulphurous acid gas made by burning not less than 3 pounds of rolled sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space.

3. Exposure for not less than six hours to an atmosphere containing 3 per cent of sulphurous acid gas liberated from its liquid state (liquid sulphur dioxide).

The disinfection must be accomplished in an isolated place or compartment, and the articles must be so arranged upon racks or hooks as to be fully exposed to the action of the disinfectants. To avoid the delay incident to the erection of steam apparatus, it is expected that what is known as the sulphur process, either No. 2 or No. 3, will be utilized.

The expense of this disinfection must be borne by the owner or consignee of the effects.

Collectors and custodians will assign or secure proper accommodations for the purposes above described as promptly as possible.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

Release of steamer Weimar.

The North German Lloyd steamer *Weimar*, which arrived at the Cape Charles quarantine station November 10, after a detention of sixteen days in accordance with provisions of Department circular of September 1, 1892, approved by the President of the United States, was released by direction of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury on the 26th instant. This vessel had 1,903 steerage passengers, of which number something over 100 were American citizens, and had some cases of measles on arriving at the station.

The measles cases, all among children, with their mothers, were removed to the receiving hospital ship *Jamestown*, where they received proper medical treatment and nursing. There were no deaths on the *Jamestown*. On the *Weimar*, during her period of detention, there occurred deaths as follows: 1 death from old age and bronchitis; 1 from old age and meningitis; 1 premature birth; 4 from diarrhea; 6 from measles with complications, these 6 cases having been detained on board the vessel, being too sick for removal. With the exception of 2, all the deceased were children under 2 years of age.

Arrival of immigrants at Sault St. Marie, Mich.

The following reports have been received from the United States sanitary inspector at Sault St. Marie:

NOVEMBER 22, 1892.

SIR: Ten immigrants arrived this day at Canada Sault, having landed from steamer *Labrador* at Halifax and here on Canada Pacific Railroad. I inspected and disinfected baggage as usual. All are healthy.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

SIR: Thirty-six immigrants arrived at the Canada Sault, and were detained for inspection and disinfection of baggage. They landed from steamer *Mongolian* at Halifax and here on Canada Pacific Railroad. They are all in good health, and will proceed to-morrow, if not otherwise ordered by local authorities.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 26, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
German ss. Weimar.....	Nov. 10	Bremen	Baltimore ...	Detained under Department Circul'r, Sept. 1, 1892.	Nov. 26
German ss. Venetia.....	Nov. 20	Hamburg....	.....do.....		Nov. 23
British ss. Mongolia.....	Nov. 23	Liverpool ...	.....do.....		Nov. 23
German ss. Braunschweig.....	Nov. 25	Bremen .....	.....do.....		

Nine vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 26, 1892.

Twenty-one vessels inspected and passed.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 19, 1892.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended November 12, 1892.

Dutch bark Nereus.....	Nov. 7	Banana, Africa.	Doboy, Ga...	Held for disinfection.	
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Week ended November 19, 1892.

Dutch bark Nereus a.....	Nov. 7	Banana, Africa.	Doboy, Ga..	Disinfected.....	Nov. 19
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a Previously reported.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ILLINOIS—Chicago.—Month of September, 1892. Estimated population, 1,400,000. Total deaths, 1,984, including phthisis pulmonalis, 151; enteric fever, 138; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria, 57; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 18.

Month of October, 1892. Total deaths, 451, including phthisis pulmonalis, 160; enteric fever, 92; scarlet fever, 21; measles, 13; and whooping cough, 10.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended November 19, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 76 observers indicate that measles and dysentery increased, and that cholera morbus, pleuritis, remittent

fever, inflammation of bowels, membranous croup, and puerperal fever decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 40 places, scarlet fever at 37 places, enteric fever at 41 places, and measles at 8 places.

RHODE ISLAND.—Month of October, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 20 cities and towns, having an estimated population of 308,870, show a total of 417 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 47; enteric fever, 13; diphtheria, 5; and scarlet fever, 2.

TENNESSEE.—Month of October, 1892. Reports to the State board of health indicate that the principal prevailing diseases during the month, named in the order of their greater prevalence, were malarial fever, enteric fever, consumption, diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, dysentery, pneumonia, and tonsillitis. Enteric fever was reported in 16 counties, consumption in 8 counties, diphtheria in 6 counties, whooping cough in 4 counties, scarlet fever in 6 counties, meningitis in 1 county, and chickenpox in 1 county.

Publications received.

Twelfth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of California, June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1892.

Annual Reports of the City Officers of the City of Quincy, Ill., year ended May 4, 1892.

Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of Louisville, year ended August 31, 1892.

Seventh Annual Report of the Maine State Board of Health, 1891.

Proceedings and Addresses of the Sanitary Convention held at Holland, Mich., March 3 and 4, 1892.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 21, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	37	10		1.03	.54	
Portland, Me.....	44	10		.98	.30	
Boston, Mass.....	42	7		1.12	.23	
Block Island, R. I.....	45	4		.91	1.51	
Woods Holl.....	42	6		1.24	.71	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	40	7		.70	.77	
New York, N. Y.....	45	4		.85	3.35	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	44	5		.77	2.24	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	45	3		.84	3.35	
Baltimore, Md.....	46	2		.76	1.05	
Washington, D. C.....	45	3		.70	.61	
Lynchburg, Va.....	47			.75	1.54	
Norfolk, Va.....	51	1		.70	.25	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	50		2	.72	.18	
Wilmington, N. C.....	55		4	.61		.10
Charleston, S. C.....	58		3	.77		.05
Augusta, Ga.....	54		3	.79		.24
Savannah, Ga.....	58		5	.43	.36	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	62		6	.56		.45
Key West.....	74		4	.56		.13
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	51		4	.95		.55
Pensacola, Fla.....	59		2	1.05		1.00
Mobile, Ala.....	57		1	.91		.91
Montgomery, Ala.....	55		2	.87		.22
Vicksburg, Miss.....	56	1		1.19		1.08
New Orleans, La.....	61			1.05		.17
Shreveport, La.....	55	1		1.17		.97
Fort Smith, Ark.....	50			.84		.47
Little Rock, Ark.....	51		1	1.45		.95
Palestine, Tex.....	56	3		1.12		.60
Galveston, Tex.....	63	2		1.05		1.05
San Antonio, Tex.....	58	2		.49		.49
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	63	2		.77		.77
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	51			1.20		.84
Nashville, Tenn.....	49		2	.97		.19
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	50		2	1.05	.00	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	47		3	.98		.13
Louisville, Ky.....	47		4	.98		.41
Indianapolis, Ind.....	41		2	.91	.22	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	45		2	.82		.48
Columbus, Ohio.....	41		2	.77		.05
Pittsburg, Pa.....	43	2		.63		.19
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	38	4		.77	.63	
Rochester, N. Y.....	38	4		.70	.65	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	39	3		.84	.72	
Erie, Pa.....	41	1		1.05		.45
Cleveland, Ohio.....	40	1		.64		.45
Sandusky, Ohio.....	41		1	.70		.28
Toledo, Ohio.....	40		1	.63		.23
Detroit, Mich.....	40		1	.56	.39	
Port Huron, Mich.....	37	2		.63	.50	
Alpena, Mich.....	33	1		.70	.67	
Marquette, Mich.....	32		2	.56	1.00	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	38		1	.70	.08	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	35		1	.49		.04
Chicago, Ill.....	37		2	.63	.80	
Duluth, Minn.....	30		4	.38	.86	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	31		5	.28		.28
La Crosse, Wis.....	35		3	.40		.38
Dubuque, Iowa.....	36		5	.48	.29	
Davenport, Iowa.....	38		6	.42	.42	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	37		2	.38		.38
Keokuk, Iowa.....	40		4	.43	1.21	
Springfield, Ill.....	42		4	.67	.76	

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended November 21, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Cairo, Ill.....	47	.....	1	1.05	.....	.85
St. Louis, Mo.....	45	.....	2	.67	.78	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	45	.....	1	.85	.01	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	42	.....	3	.55	.54	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	40	.....	1	.33	.09	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	38	.....	1	.28	.....	.28
Omaha, Nebr.....	34	.....	.....	.14	.....	.14
Valentine, Nebr.....	38	.....	4	.07	.....	.07
Huron, S. Dak.....	30	1	.....	.07	.....	.07
Pierre, S. Dak.....	33	.....	1*	.13	.....	.13
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorehead, Minn.....	24	.....	5	.18	.....	.05
St. Vincent, Minn.....	20	.....	4	.08	.....	.06
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	27	.....	2	.14	.....	.11
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	26	.....	3	.07	.03	.....
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	30	.....	4	.14	.....	.07
Helena, Mont.....	31	6	.....	.08	.12	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	36	2	.....	.35	.01	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	39	1	.....	.30	.....	.26
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	31	.....	1	.07	.....	.05
North Platte, Nebr.....	36	1	.....	.07	.....	.07
Denver, Colo.....	39	1	.....	.14	.....	.14
Montrose, Colo.....	36	.....	4	.21	.....	.13
Pueblo, Colo.....	39	2	.....	.07	.....	.04
Dodge City, Kans.....	41	.....	1	.11	.....	.09
Abilene, Tex.....	52	3	.....	.63	.....	.63
El Paso, Tex.....	51	2	.....	.14	.....	.14
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	37	2	.....	.21	.....	.21
Tucson, Ariz.....	56	3	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.†.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Oregon.....	46	.....	1	1.39	.06	.....
Roseburg, Oregon.....	46	.....	.....	.77	.79	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	52	1	.....	.73	.....	.73
Sacramento, Cal.....	52	.....	1	.51	.....	.51
San Francisco, Cal.....	56	.....	1	.69	.....	.69
Los Angeles, Cal.....	60	3	.....	.32	.....	.32
San Diego, Cal.....	59	2	.....	.18	.....	.18
Yuma, Ariz.....	62	2	.....	.07	.....	.07

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

† Missing.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1880.	Deaths from—											
			Total deaths from all causes.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
New York, N. Y.	Nov. 26.	1,515,301	673	88	.....	2	.....	.....	8	9	29	7	6
Chicago, Ill.	Nov. 19.	1,099,850	456	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	9	34	5	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. 19.	1,046,964	379	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	32	.....	1
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 26.	806,343	308	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	15	.....	4
St. Louis, Mo.	Nov. 19.	455,770	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	3	8	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	Nov. 26.	448,477	186	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	7	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 26.	434,439	149	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 19.	298,997	128	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Nov. 25.	296,908	108	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	Nov. 26.	261,353	79	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	1
New Orleans, La.	Nov. 5.	242,039	132	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	Nov. 12.	242,039	119	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
New Orleans, La.	Nov. 19.	242,039	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	Nov. 26.	238,617	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.	Nov. 19.	230,392	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5	.....	3
Detroit, Mich.	Nov. 26.	205,876	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	9	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	Nov. 26.	204,468	70	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	Nov. 26.	181,830	87	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	Nov. 26.	164,738	53	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 19.	161,129	50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 26.	161,129	64	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	Nov. 26.	133,896	64	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	1
Providence, R. I.	Nov. 26.	132,146	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	Nov. 25.	81,434	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.	Nov. 26.	81,388	50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	Nov. 26.	76,164	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.	Nov. 25.	74,398	35	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.	Nov. 26.	62,431	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	Nov. 26.	40,634	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	Nov. 26.	35,005	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Altoona, Pa.	Aug. 20.	35,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Altoona, Pa.	Aug. 27.	35,000	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Altoona, Pa.	Sept. 3.	35,000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Altoona, Pa.	Sept. 10.	35,000	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Altoona, Pa.	Sept. 17.	35,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Altoona, Pa.	Sept. 24.	35,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Altoona, Pa.	Oct. 1.	35,000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Altoona, Pa.	Oct. 8.	35,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Altoona, Pa.	Oct. 15.	35,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Altoona, Pa.	Oct. 22.	35,000	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.	Nov. 11.	29,084	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn, N. Y.	Nov. 26.	25,858	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.	Nov. 20.	16,159	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensacola, Fla.	Nov. 19.	11,750	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

Sanitary commission at Constantinople—Report of the United States sanitary commissioner—Cholera.

Since my report, under date of the 18th of last October, sad news has reached here about cholera. The epidemic spreads over and over in the province of Erzroom. I mentioned in a former report that 238 deaths from cholera have been officially registered up to the 15th of October in this province. On the 16th, 37 deaths occurred; on the 18th, 28 deaths occurred; on the 20th, 15 deaths occurred; on the 23d, 20 deaths occurred; on the 24th, 14 deaths occurred; on the 27th, 8 deaths occurred; on the 29th, 9 deaths occurred. Total, 131 deaths.

I beg to state that the French vice-consul at Erzroom writes, in an official report, that the number of deaths registered officially is at least half the reality. In fact, it is not to be admitted that since the first outbreak of cholera in that province up to this date only 369 deaths have occurred.

I have already mentioned that all around the vilayet of Erzroom quarantine cordons have been established in order to prevent the spreading of the epidemic to the surrounding provinces. Unhappily, these cordons proved inefficacious for men, namely, soldiers who went to the Trebizond from Erzroom; though they had undergone their ten days' quarantine at the sanitary cordons, yet they spread the disease in Trebizond.

It is remarkable that the first cholera cases broke out after a storm which blew on the 29th of October. On the 30th of that month 7 cholera cases had been registered, 4 of them were in the town and 3 among the soldiers who arrived there seven days previously from Erzroom, and after they had undergone their quarantine. On the 31st, 3 more deaths were registered at Trebizond and 1 at Gumushhani, eight or ten hours southward from Trebizond. The quarantine against Trebizond, which had been abolished, has been reestablished, and, since the 1st instant, the arrivals from that town up to Order will undergo ten days' quarantine at Sinope. On the other side cholera has made its appearance at Belgrad, in Servia. On the 27th of October a woman arrived there from Semmetria and she died from cholera. Since that time fresh deaths have been registered.

In the province of Yemen cholera is declining. I beg to state that cholera spread in the province of Yemen, through a batch of 300 slaves shipped in Africa in the Somaliland and landed at Maidé in Yemen. From this little town it spread to Loheia and thence to all the province of Yemen. We know this from the report of the British vice-consul at Hodegda who has reported the fact to his Government.

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S. C. ZAVITZIANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 4, 1892.

No cholera in Stettin.

[Special sanitary report.—Translation from No. 520 of the Ostsee Zeitung, of Stettin, dated November 5, 1892.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stettin, November 8, 1892.

Public notice.—Stettin, November 5, 1892. No case of cholera having happened within this police district since October 16, the disease may be considered as nonexistent. I therefore revoke by the present all regulations and restrictions issued for the purpose of subduing the cholera and preventing its spreading about.

The ordinances issued to prevent the cholera being brought from infected places and countries remain in force.

I profit by this opportunity to express my warmest thanks to the president and the members of the sanitary commissions, as well as to all who have assisted me during the time of cholera, for their devoted and troublesome work to defeat the disease.

May the city of Stettin be spared the evil in future.

THON,
Police Director.

Translated by

PAUL GRISCHOW,
United States Vice-Consul.

N. B.—The Police Director Thon has been nominated police president since yesterday, the 7th of November, by the German Emperor (who was present at Stettin), for his zeal in defeating the cholera at Stettin.

Precautions against the introduction of cholera or other infectious disease into the United States through Halifax.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Halifax, November 19, 1892.

SIR: Replying to your letter to me, dated the 12th instant, I have to say, first, that the inclosed list, lately furnished me by one of the steamship agents of Halifax, gives the names of the different steamship lines and of the steamers belonging to each line which are likely to bring immigrants to this port. Probably only a few of them will in fact bring any. I think several of them are principally freight steamers.

As to the routes other than through the State of Maine (via Vanceboro) which immigrants usually take in going to the United States, so far as I can learn, they are probably via Port Huron, or Detroit, or Sault St. Marie, according as they go by the Intercolonial or Canadian Pacific Railway. I do not learn that any of them go by steamer from Halifax, or from Yarmouth or St. John.

As to the sanitary measures taken here to prevent the introduction of cholera, I would say that latterly there appears to have been considerable more care given to the cleanliness and drainage of this city than usual, and in respect to the arrival of steamers and other vessels from all foreign ports, they are boarded by the health inspector of the port, on the quarantine ground in the lower part of the harbor, and examined before being allowed to land passengers or come to a wharf.

About 4 miles below the town is an island occupied solely for quarantine purposes, upon which are buildings, etc., sufficient to accommodate about 300 persons. The enlargement and improvement of the accommodations are contemplated.

Steamers or vessels with passengers do not enter at other ports of Nova Scotia from European ports, and probably the precautions at those ports are less than at Halifax; but I am informed that vessels with passengers arriving from abroad are inspected before landing.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. G. FRYE,
Consul-General.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Lines of steamers arriving at Halifax upon which immigrants may arrive.— Allen Line, Dominion Line, Hamburg-American Line, Furness Line, Halifax, London, and Liverpool Line.

Process of disinfection of rags at Manchester, England.

The following blank certificate is the one furnished by the United States consul:

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTOR OF RAGS.

I, Arthur C. Hall, inspector of rags for the United States consulate, Manchester, England, do hereby certify that the ——— mentioned in the invoice hereto annexed, consisting of ——— bales, marked ———, have been disinfected under my supervision, in accordance with process No. 3, prescribed in circular No. 143 of the United States Treasury Department of August 19, 1892. [See certificate of chemical expert annexed hereto.]

Inspector of Rags for the United States Consulate, Manchester, England.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, ———, 189—.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT MANCHESTER:

I, William F. Grinnell, do hereby certify that the above is the true and genuine signature of Arthur C. Hall, and that he was, on the date of signing the foregoing certificate, authorized to superintend the disinfection of rags intended for shipment to the United States from the city of Manchester.

Witness my hand and the seal of the consulate at Manchester this — day of ———, 189—.

United States Consul.

MANCHESTER, September 30, 1892.

DEAR SIR: I have, at your desire, inspected the arrangements made by Messrs. J. Beaumont & Co., Pump street, Oldham Road, Manchester, for the disinfection of rags prior to their exportation to the United States.

Of the processes permitted by the United States Government, they have selected the one which consists in the subjection of the rags to

the fumes of burning sulphur for a period of at least six hours, 3 pounds of sulphur being used for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space.

To carry out the process effectually, there must be no escape of the fumes from the sulphurizing chamber, and the fumes must come into contact with every portion of the articles to be disinfected.

Messrs. J. Beaumont & Co. use a sulphurizing chamber the cubic-air space of which is 17,112 feet, and for producing the sulphurous acid gas they burn 52 pounds of sulphur, which is in accordance with the prescribed regulations. Effectual means are taken to prevent the escape of the fumes; and that the rags may be thoroughly fumigated, they are loosely spread to the depth of not more than 9 inches upon two tiers of open latticework, elevated above the floor 13 inches and 5 feet, respectively. The fumigation is commenced at 5:30 p. m., and the chamber remains closed until 7 a. m. on the following day, a period of thirteen and one-half hours. The inspector is present at the sealing up and the opening of the chamber, as well as at other times.

I hereby certify that the provisions thus made and carried out are such as to insure the adequate disinfection of the rags according to the process adopted by Messrs. J. Beaumont & Co. and sanctioned by the Government of the United States.

I am, dear sir, yours, faithfully,

WILLIAM KIRKBY, F. L. S., F. R. M. S.,

Lecturer in Pharmacognosy in Owens College and Victoria University.

To WM. F. GRINNELL, Esq.,

United States Consul, Manchester.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—Month of September, 1892. Total deaths, 446 including phthisis pulmonalis, 37; and smallpox, 1.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The following report, dated November 19, 1892, has been received from the United States sanitary inspector:

There were 154 deaths in the city during the week ending November 17, 1892. Sixteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever (with approximately 60 new cases), 16 were caused by enteric fever, 5 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 2 by croup, and 2 by glanders.

Owing to the arrival of considerable numbers of young unacclimated people, particularly from Spain, and the continuance of warm weather, yellow fever, as will be seen, has somewhat increased, an aid-de-camp of the capitan-general dying of it yesterday.

It is to be hoped, however, that the sudden change of weather which occurred last evening, terminating in a pronounced norther to-day, will have the effect to check the disease.

Santiago de Cuba.—Two weeks ended September 30, 1892. Total deaths, 39, including 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GIBRALTAR.—Through the United States consul, the following notices have been received:

Notice.—Gibraltar, October 27, 1892. The board of health has decided to remove from this date the quarantine now imposed on arrivals from Bremen, Kiel, and Havre, provided clean bills of health are brought from those ports.

The board has decided that arrivals from Marseilles be admitted after undergoing either ten days' quarantine at a lazaretto or the quarantine imposed by their order of the 11th instant.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

Notice.—Gibraltar, November 1, 1892. The board of health, at a meeting held this day, decided :

1. That no soiled clothes or linen from Tangier be admitted to be landed ; and

2. That passengers from that port be admitted only on the production of a certificate that they have not resided in a house infected by smallpox, or in the neighborhood of such house.

These certificates to be signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner or by one of the British consular authorities.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended November 12 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,188,449. The lowest rate was recorded in Leicester, viz, 13.0, and the highest in Preston, viz, 29.6 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 29 ; scarlet fever, 32 ; diphtheria, 51 ; whooping cough, 10 ; enteric fever, 9 ; diarrhea and dysentery, 13 ; cholera, 1. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 357 deaths. In greater London 1,942 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.6 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 12 ; measles, 30 ; and scarlet fever, 5.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 12, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 22.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.3, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 31.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 160 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 4 ; and measles, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 12 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 14.5, and the highest in Leith,

viz, 26.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 574; including small-pox, 1; measles, 61; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 9; fever, 9; and diarrhea, 6.

Malta and Gozo.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1892. Total deaths, 257, including enteric fever, 6, and measles 27.

WEST INDIES—Turks Islands.—Four weeks ended October 19, 1892. Population, 4,744. Total deaths, 25. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated for this bureau from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, November 10, 1892.]

GERMAN EMPIRE—Hamburg.—At the present time only isolated cases of cholera occur. From November 1 to 4, 1 case and 1 death were reported. No case of cholera has occurred in the harbor of Hamburg since October 13.

Throughout the Empire only a few cases have been observed, 1 at Thorn, 1 at Schillno near Thorn, and 1 at Gartz. A group of cases at Auerswald near Chemnitz is worthy of note. Six persons were affected and 3 died. The disease broke out in the persons of two workmen employed at a dyeing establishment, who had handled a bale of goods shipped from Hamburg to be dyed. The other persons affected were members of the families of these two workmen. The total number of cholera cases reported throughout Germany from October 23 to 29 was 18; deaths, 10. Of these, 14 cases and 5 deaths occurred at Hamburg; 2 cases and 3 deaths at Altoona.

In the Elbe provinces, from October 7 to 20, 14,548 vessels and rafts and 53,202 persons were examined, 8,794 vessels and rafts disinfected, and 1 case of suspected and 12 cases of genuine cholera verified. The official inspection service has been discontinued at the Wiltenberge and Rathenow stations, and reduced at the stations at Lauenburg, Rosslau, Berlin, Fürstenwalde, and Eberswalde. In the the Weichsel provinces, from October 16 to 31, at the 15 inspection stations, 8,877 vessels and 1,056 rafts were inspected, 5,040 vessels and 182 rafts disinfected, 58,173 persons inspected, and 2 suspicious cases and 2 genuine cholera cases verified. Rafts coming from Russian Poland are now required to be provided with drinking-water tanks of 2 tons' capacity, which are filled under inspection at the stations.

NETHERLANDS.—The sanitary condition is not improved. Many new cases of cholera are reported from Belgium, where the epidemic had appeared to be extinct. At Brügge 4 cases and 2 deaths were reported October 18. They occurred in a family lately arrived from Roubaix, in France. At Coolkerke, near Brügge, October 31, 4 deaths from cholera were reported; at Lutlich, 3 cases, 2 deaths; at Brussels, 5 cases, 3 deaths.

FRANCE.—The sanitary condition is better. At Calais, from October 21 to 25 there were 3 cases and 1 death. At the little town of Les Barraques, in the immediate vicinity of Calais, since October 19, there have been 5 cases and 3 deaths. Vessels leaving Marseilles have been given clean bills of health since November 2.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Galicia.—The Vienna Medical Weekly, No. 45, states the total number of cholera cases in Galicia and the other Austrian Crownlands at 142. No new case of cholera has occurred in the city of Cracow during the past 14 days, and the city was declared free from cholera November 4. In Buda-Pesth up to October 31 there had been 874 cholera cases and 375 deaths from cholera. The last official report gives the following: October 30–31, 23 cases and 10 deaths; October 31 to November 1, 22 cases and 6 deaths; November 1–2, 21 cases and 9 deaths; November 2–3, 15 cases, 7 deaths; November 3–4, 16 cases and 11 deaths; November 4–5, 11 cases, 2 deaths. Numerous cholera cases are reported from many towns in Hungary and Slavonic Croatia. In Tath, a locality in the Graner district, the disease is epidemic and unusually fatal.

RUSSIA.—The Charkow government official report estimates the total number of choleraic deaths up to September 27 at 195,195. Of these, 61,173 occurred in the Caucasus, 17,023 in Saratow, 11,276 in Tobolsk; in the Transcaspian, 10,195. In St. Petersburg, according to the press reports, the total number of cholera cases up to October 14, was 3,957; deaths, 1,189. The epidemic seems to prevail still with great severity at Kiew. From October 18 to 30 there were 157 cases and 46 cholera deaths in the city of Kiew; in the government, 2,171 cases and 786 deaths.

PERSIA.—The epidemic is officially reported to be rapidly declining.

[From the same source; Berlin, November 17, 1892.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The cholera epidemic is nearly extinct. Only 4 new cases and 6 deaths are officially reported for the week ended November 5. Of these, 1 case and 1 death occurred at Hamburg and Altona; during the week following, 1 case at Hamburg and 2 deaths at Altona. On November 14 a death occurred at Kurzebrack, near Marienwerder, which was ascertained by bacteriological examination to be due to cholera. The quarantine against Hamburg has been raised on the Prussian frontier, and traffic will probably soon be resumed with Galicia.

The inspection station at Stralau, near Berlin, has been closed, and the closing of the other stations is expected to follow. From the 11 inspection stations in the Rhine provinces, 2 suspicious cases and 5 cases of genuine cholera were reported from October 6 to November 3.

NETHERLANDS.—Cholera cases are still quite numerous. Between October 23 and 29 there were 12 deaths; from October 30 to November 5, 27 deaths. Of the latter number, 3 deaths occurred at Utrecht, 5 at Ysselstein, 3 at Breda, 5 at Huissen. The disease continues to spread to other places.

BELGIUM.—Cholera cases are still reported. At Luttich, November 8, there were 7 cases and 5 deaths; November 9, 5 deaths.

FRANCE.—The sanitary condition is more cheering. In Marseilles few cases of cholera and almost no choleraic deaths are reported. Isolated cases still occur at Cherbourg, Lorient, Quimper, and in many communes in the Department of the Lower Seine. At Calais no new cases have been observed since October 27, when the last choleraic death occurred. Havre has been nominally free from cholera since October 22, and vessels leaving that port are given clean bills of health.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Galicia.—During the week ended November

12 only 5 new cases were reported. In Vienna, November 9, another choleraic death occurred. A sailor who was found dead on a towing steamer was ascertained to have died of Asiatic cholera.

Buda-Pesth.—The epidemic is on the decline. On November 6 and 7 there were 9 cases and 3 deaths; November 8 and 9, 8 cases and 2 deaths; November 10 and 11, 8 cases and 3 deaths; November 11 and 12, 10 cases and 2 deaths; November 12 and 13, 5 cases and 3 deaths. For the week ended October 29, 125 cases and 64 deaths were reported; up to November 7, in all, 988 cases and 428 deaths. Only scattered reports are received from other Hungarian towns, and no accurate statement of their sanitary condition can be made.

SERVIA.—Isolated cholera cases were reported from Belgrade and Semendrin November 5 and 8. On November 11 no case of cholera was reported from either place.

RUSSIA.—The epidemic seems to be almost extinct in the Russian cities. In the governments of Kursk, Jekaterinislaw, Lublin, Saratow, Ufa, and Tschernigow during the last official week over 100 cases were reported; in Tambow and Cherson, over 300; in Bessarabia, 453; in Podolia, 561; in Baku, 691; in Kiew, 1,020. Of these cases about one-half were fatal. In the vilayet of Erzroom, from October 10 to 17, there were 132 cases and 89 deaths.

ARABIA.—The cholera epidemic is apparently extinct. From Ho-deida, from October 10 to 17, only 4 cases and 3 deaths were reported.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Vienna.....	Oct. 29....	1,406,933	497	2	.....	.....	.....	4	3	43	2
Hamburg.....	Oct. 29....	600,000	217	5	.....	.....	.....	1	6	4	.....
Warsaw.....	Oct. 29....	490,417	373	6	.....	8	.....	6	23	8	.....
Munich.....	Oct. 29....	366,000	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Dresden.....	Oct. 29....	289,844	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Stockholm.....	Nov. 5....	248,051	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	40	53	4
Christiania.....	Nov. 5....	156,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Stettin.....	Oct. 5....	117,500	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Havre.....	Nov. 5....	116,369	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Zurich.....	Nov. 5....	91,323	8	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3	.....
Mannheim.....	Nov. 5....	80,000	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mayence.....	Nov. 5....	72,281	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Sonneberg.....	Nov. 6....	12,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph.....	Nov. 19....	10,539	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	Nov. 19....	6,600	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The late appearance of recent numbers of the ABSTRACT has been due to an unavoidable delay in printing of the same at the Government Printing Office.

OFFICIAL:

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.